CRM

Volume 14: N o. 3

Dinosaur National Monument

An Educational Resource

Daniel J. Chure

Nestled in the northeastern corner of Utah is one of the most famous and important windows onto the 150 million-year-old world of the dinosaurs—Dinosaur National Monument. Discovered in 1909 by Earl Douglass of the Carnegie Museum, the Carnegie Quarry at Dinosaur has produced the remains of several hundred dinosaurs belonging to 11 species, along with crocodiles, turtles, lizards, and amphibians. While most of these remains were not complete, nearly two dozen skeletons were complete enough to be mounted. Over the last 75 years, the material collected at the quarry has given us an outstanding sample of the large dinosaur vertebrate community dating from the Upper Jurassic in the western United States.

In 1915, President Woodrow Wilson established Dinosaur National Monument encompassing the 80-acre parcel of land containing the Carnegie Quarry. After monument status was achieved, the Carnegie Museum continued to excavate under permit from the Interior Department. Between 1909 and 1922, the Museum shipped some 700,0()0 pounds of bones back to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they were prepared, and the best specimens put on exhibit. Early on, Douglass had written of his dream that a structure might one day be built over the quarry and that the general public might come and view the excavated remains of these giant dinosaurs. Douglass' dream came true in 1958 when the Quarry visitor Center was opened. This award-winning building has large glass walls on three sides while the fourth wall is made up of the fossil bearing sandstone lens which is tilted at an angle of 70 degrees. This tilt allows for excellent viewing of the fossil deposit. At present, some 1,600 bones (not including fragments) are exposed in high-relief in the visitor center, including a spectacular skull and neck of the brontosaur dinosaur *Camarasaurus.* New exhibits adjacent to the quarry and within the visitor center form a superb educational resource that relates the story of the quarry discovery, the origin of the deposits, the biology of the plants and animals, as well as the environment at that time. Visitors not only view the fossils as they were deposited on the surface of this ancient sandbar but also learn something about the animals, from which the bones came.

The Quarry Visitor Center is much more than a museum; it is also a paleontological research center. The non-public areas serve as the home base for the paleontological resource management program within Dinosaur. There are offices for the paleontology staff, a research library with over 1(),()00 publications, and a fully functional paleontology laboratory where collected specimens are prepared, identified, and stored. The lab has large windows which allow visitors to watch when lab work is being done.

The paleontological resources within Dinosaur extend far beyond the walls of the visitor center. Between 1958 (when the center opened) through the early 1980s, the paleontological operations focused on exposing the main bone-bearing layer within the visitor center. Recently, attention has focused more on the fossil resources in the backcountry.

One of the most pressing needs of the park is for more information concerning the distribution and significance of fossils. This information is needed in order to develop a plan for systematically collecting, protecting, and preserving this resource. In 1990, a multi-year inventory project was started under contract. Some 170 sites have been located and documented to date. Some of these significant sites are so threatened that excavations have already begun. A geological study is running concurrently with this inventory and will focus on describing the environments represented in the rock record and provide radiometric dating for significant intervals. This will provide a geological framework for the fossil inventory and will allow for comparisons with similarly aged fossil deposits elsewhere in the U.S. A third study inventorying dinosaur footprints and trackways is also underway and has already made a number of significant finds.

While erosion helps paleontologists by exposing fossils, it is also their worst enemy. Exposed fossils are quickly destroyed by erosion Thus, excavation is often the only way that significant specimens can be preserved. Among the specimens currently being excavated is a 50'-long *Diplodocus* and a 30'-long Allosaurus.

The remains of small animals are very rare in the Carnegie Quarry because the river which deposited large dinosaur skeletons may have simply broken up their small and fragile bodies before burial was possible. The remains of such small creatures can be found, however, in the more quiet deposits of a pond. Here we find snails, fish, salamanders, frogs, turtles, lizards, crocodilians, small dinosaurs, and mammals. Some of these specimens are complete—such as a l "-long mammal skull and several frog skeletons measuring less than 1" long with their legs stretched out. However, most of the specimens are fragments of jaws and microscopic teeth, which are identifiable even though they are small enough to be mounted (literally) on the heads of pins. A large number of new genera and species have been found from one of these small vertebrate localities. Small and fragile fossils are freed from rock in the laboratory by preparators using ultra-thin tungsten carbide needles and 30 x microscopes—all the time under the watchful eyes of children and adults. Ultimately, all specimens are fully catalogued and stored in the museum collections at the monument.

Earl Douglass' vision of a facility which serves both science and the public has been achieved. Although much still remains to be done and many discoveries are yet to be made, Dinosaur National Monument is an important stop for both paleontologists and the general public who want to learn more about dinosaurs and the world they lived in.

For further information, the reader should consult the following books: David Norman, *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs,* Crescent Books, 1985. Dan Chure and Lynda West, *Dinosaur: The Quarry at Dinosaur* National Monument, Dinosaur Nature Association, 1984.

Daniel Chure is the park paleontologist, Dinosaur National Monument, Utah.

CAD-Photogrammetry: A Powerful Documentation Tool

HABS/HAER Measured Drawings and CAD-Photogrammetry

John A. Burns

Photogrammetry is the science of measuring, using photographs. Computer-aided-drafting, or CAD, is a generic name for computer software programs that can be used to produce line drawings for architects and engineers. When used together, they form a powerful tool for architectural and engineering documentation, increasingly used by HABS/HAER for recording historic structures.

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) first started experimenting with photogrammetry as a documentation technique in the mid-1950s, when state-of-the-art photogrammetric recording relied on glass plate photographs, taken in pairs using extremely precise metric cameras designed primarily for mapping. The paired glass plates, called stereopairs, were produced with the camera axes parallel so that the illusion of an optical model could be created and, when viewed through a photogrammetric plotter, measurements taken. The principle is a highly sophisticated extrapolation of a stereopticon or a child's Viewmaster.

With all photogrammetric measuring, some dimensional information in the field of view must be known, whether measured targets or objects of known dimensions. The known dimensions, along with camera locations in relation to the subject and other camera stations, and optical characteristics o~ the camera are together known as survey control. The survey control analogous to the field records for a hand-measured structure, is necessary to produce accurate dimensions from the photographs.

The predominant type of plotter used through the 1970s provided direct output from the photographs in the form of pencil plots. Stereopairs were aligned in the plotter to re-establish the original camera orientation and geometry. When viewed through the eyepieces, a measuring mark could be moved over the surface of the optical model. A mechanical connection between the measuring mark and the plotting table caused the pencil to move and produce the plot. These pencil plots were traced in ink to produce the HABS photogrammetric drawings of the period.

Metric cameras more suitable for architectural, or close-range, photogrammetry were developed with wide angle lenses. Some smaller format cameras, known as stereometric cameras, were actually two metric cameras permanently mounted at the ends of a rigid metal bar. Stereometric cameras reduced the amount of survey control data required because of their fixed base length and orientation, simplifying the field work. Their relative convenience came at the expense of a small image size, too small, in fact, to meet HABS/ HAER standards.

Another improvement in photogrammetry was the analytical plotter, which allows far more flexibility in terms of the types of cameras used and survey control techniques than the older analog plotters. The mechanical link between the plates and the plot was replaced by electronics. Today, the analytical plotter represents state-of-the-art technology and is highly accurate, but is extremely expensive.

A further development in architectural photogrammetry came with the increased capabilities of desktop computers. A European company developed a photogrammetric system that uses convergent film images, as opposed to glass-plate stereopairs, produced on less expensive semi-metric cameras, and computer software with mathematical algorithms that extract dimensions from the images by digitizing from photographic enlargements. The inherent flexibility of the film is offset by a riseau grid (a pattern of

cross-hairs) superimposed on each negative. The output from the system is digital computer files that can be recognized by computer-aided-drafting (CAD) programs such as AutoCAD. A major advantage is that the system is significantly less expensive than glass-plate photogrammetry.

HABS/HAER leased a version of this CADphotogrammetry system in 1989 to demonstrate its capability to produce HABS/HAER documentation. Among the structures recorded were Old Faithful Inn and other National Historic Landmarks in Yellowstone National Park, endangered NHLs at Monmouth Battlefield State Park in New Jersey, and damaged historic buildings after the Loma Prieta Earthquake in California. The experiments proved the viability of the system in meeting HABS/HAER standards. In cooperation with the Denver Service Center, HABS/HAER has just begun a project to document the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials. Based on the success of the 1989 demonstrations, photogrammetry will be used in the recording. The final HABS measured drawings will be plotted from AutoCAD files, which the Denver Service Center and its contractor will use as the basis for their treatment drawings. A similar project is being initiated for the Battery streetscape in Charleston, South Carolina, to provide baseline documentation against the threat of hurricanes and earthquakes.

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation (HABS/* HAER standards) govern the type of records gathered for the HABS and HAER collections. As a documentation technique, photogrammetry for the most part meets or exceeds these standards. Certainly in terms of accuracy and archival stability, glass-plate stereopairs are acceptable. Some of the characteristics of photogrammetric documentation are less than ideal in relation to HABS/HAER standards. The requirement for standard sizes and ease of reproduction is difficult to meet. Most stereometric and some semi-metric cameras produce negatives too small to meet the HABS/HAER standard for large format photography. Since glass is fragile and therefore difficult to reproduce, HABS/HAER has made film copy negatives and paper prints of the glass plate photogrammetric images in the collection as user copies. While these copies show what is in the images, they are not capable of being used to produce accurate measurements. Access to the original glass plates requires special permission. In contrast, the film negatives produced in semi-metric cameras are easy to reproduce and, because of the riseau grid, do not compromise accuracy when printed.

HABS/HAER has avoided producing photogrammetric images without plotting them into measured drawings because the dimensional information in the photographs would not be accessible, and therefore not meet HABS/HAER standards. Further, the HABS/ HAER standard for the ability to independently verify the information in a photogrammetric drawing is limited because of the technologies and equipment involved. Unlike hand-measuring, where dimensions are recorded in field notebooks and are available to researchers, the photogrammetric images and survey control data are the only field records for structures recorded photogrammetrically.

Photogrammetry is a highly useful tool for recording historic structures. As with any tool, it performs some jobs better than others. Among its advantages are:

- It can be used to produce accurate measured drawings meeting HABS/HAER standards.
- It can document structures that are too large, irregular, or dangerous to measure by other means, or are inaccessible.
- Photogrammetric images of structures can be made without plotting the drawings at a relatively low cost. Note that this type of recording does not meet HABS/ HAER standards.

Among its disadvantages are:

- Photogrammetric measured drawings are expensive.
- The camera records only what it can "see." Areas hidden from view must be recorded by some other means.
- Floor plans are more efficiently measured by hand.

• The dimensional information in the images is not easily accessible and thus difficult to verify. Architects who make extensive use of the field records for measured drawings will find this a significant limitation.

• Glass plates are fragile and difficult to reproduce. Film images do not have this problem, however.

The development of CAD-photogrammetry technologies has brought the capabilities of photogrammetry closer to the end-user. The costs for CADphotogrammetry equipment and software, while expensive, are significantly less than traditional metric cameras and plotters. The technology is more user-friendly. Using semi-metric cameras in the field is straightforward. CAD programs are widely used by architects and engineers and the applicant pool for HABS/HAER summer projects is increasingly CAD-literate. HABS/HAER believes that CADphotogrammetry will become an important tool for documenting historic architecture and engineering.

John A. Burns, AIA, is the deputy chief, Historic America.. Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Division.

Photogrammetric Recording of Independence Hall

William D. Brookover

Robert A. Ryan III

In 1985 the National Park Service began an unusual measured drawing project for one of its most important historic sites, Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The project had three purposes:

1) documentation, as required by *NPS-28, Cultural Resources Management Guideline,* of the building's significant architectural features to guide future repair and restoration in the event of catastrophic loss. The fire at Hyde Park in the early 1980s had focused attention on gaps that existed in the architectural documentation for the building in NPS and HABS archives;

2) production of accurate scale drawings for use by the park's historical architects and maintenance staff in carrying out routine and cyclic preservation maintenance tasks, and

3) production of a set of measured drawings to HABS standards to be stored at the Library of Congress for interpretive and public information purposes.

Existing drawings of Independence Hall, though numerous, were not adequate to meet these three goals. The most complete set of measured drawings in NPS files were prepared in 1919 by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Since these drawings were done before the NPS restorations of the 1960s and 1970s, several areas of the building are not depicted as they exist today. In addition, the graphic conventions used by the AIA do not meet today's HABS standards and are confusing to the user of the drawings. Some elevations are shown partial, using a single line outline without any rendered detail. On other elevations, the tower is not shown at all. On all elevations, the minor variations that convey the building's handmade quality and characteristics of age are not rendered accurately. This set of drawings could not provide the level of documentation required in the event of catastrophic loss of all or part of the building.

A second group of drawings was produced by NPS restoration architects from 1950 to 1976. These are detailed and accurate, but are construction documents and only depict those areas of the building restored by the Service. Thus the bulk of the building that had survived unaltered from the 18th century, including elaborate hand carved woodwork and molded brick details, had never been recorded to today's documentation standards.

Park Historical Architect Penelope H. Batcheler and HABS Architect John A. Burns selected photogrammetry as the recording technique best suited to meet the needs of the project (see related article). Photogrammetric recording is similar to aerial mapping techniques. Two precision cameras are used to take simultaneous and nearly identical photographs called stereopairs. Once processed, the stereopairs can be mounted in the optical viewing system of a stereoplotter and detailed, accurate drawings and measurements of the building can be produced. The drawings will be free of the distortion common to regular photography. The stereopairs themselves can be stored as an archival record until the time when they can be put into the plotter and drawn. This feature, combined with extensive detail recording and the high degree of accuracy produced in this set of stereopairs, gives the Park Service the ability to draw much of the building at up to one-quarter full size if future restoration work requires it. Since the stereopairs produce a three-dimensional image, profiles can be plotted of detailed hand carved building fabric to guide future restoration work. The photogrammetric record of the building is capable of accuracy of up to 1132" for architectural details, and photogrammetric recording of complex buildings such as Independence Hall is cheaper and faster than hand recording.

The scope of work for the project called for recording the exterior and interior of the building, and producing duplicate sets of stereopairs and drawings for storage in several archives. The contract was awarded to Dennett, Muessig, Ryan and Associates of Iowa City, Iowa.

As originally conceived, the contractor was to record only those areas of the building visible to the photogrammetric cameras. A }TABS team was to handmeasure the areas of the tower, attic, and basement where photogrammetry was not feasible and produce plan and vertical section drawings of interior portions of the building within the exterior perimeter provided by Dennett, Muessig, Ryan using the photogrammetric technique. As the work progressed, it was decided to include the hand measuring in the contract to keep the measured drawings consistent.

The building was photographed during the summer of 1985 and the autumn of 1985 and 1986 using Wild Heerbrugg C120 and C40 stereometric cameras. Identical except for the distances of separation between their lenses, the two camera systems together can cover working distances that range from 2.5 to 2() meters. Thus they were ideal for recording both the building's exterior fabric and room walls as well as its original exterior and interior architectural ornament. The glass plate negatives produced during the field work were plotted on a Wild Heerbrugg A40 mechanical analog stereoplotter to form the base for this set of measured drawings. The HABS set of measured drawings produced under this contract were traced in ink on mylar from the pencil plots produced from the 290 stereopairs used to record the building. There were 105 exterior stereopairs and 185 interior pairs. The large number of plates was required to achieve the high degree of accuracy and detail coverage of the building for future use.

Recording the exterior of the tower presented some unusual difficulties. The 168' high tower could not be photographed from the ground or from the park's lift platform whose working height only reached 46'. The solution was to rent a "Condor” truck mounted aerial platform capable of reaching a working height of 155'. This brought the entire north elevation of the tower into view of the cameras. However, the park determined that the 64,000 lb weight of the truck would crush the bluestone paving of Independence Square which dates from 1915. The lower sections of the east, south, and west facades of the tower were recorded from the park's smaller lift platform. All but the spire of the east and west elevations of the tower could then be recorded from the "Condor" platform by reaching over the roof of the building. The upper sections of the side and rear elevations of the tower were based on the more completely recorded north elevation, supplemented by many field photographs

Dealing with the hand-made quality of the building presented a further difficulty since the building was built out of square. While it was generally known that the building was not built true, photogrammetry enabled the shape of both the building's walls and its rooms to be established with accuracy. If each of the building's elevations had been presented as viewed from baselines around a perfect rectangle, portions of the receding wall planes around the corner would have also been depicted. It was felt that the most effective recording approach would be to treat each of the building's facades individually. The result would be clear elevation records for each facade, leaving the skewed nature of the structure to be best understood by examining the building plans. A different approach was taken for rendering interior elevations of out-of-square rooms. Here wall elevations were treated as room sections, and the skewed walls were depicted.

Park managers were involved in planning the project to minimize its impact on park visitors and park operations. Site visits by the recording team were scheduled around peak visitation periods. The arrival of the "Condor" for a week in July 1985, caused the greatest impact on the park. The historical architects briefed the interpretive staff on the project and prepared site bulletins for distribution to visitors to explain that we were helping to preserve the building through documentation and recording. Bob Ryan and his team, including Hans Muessig, Marie A. Neubauer, Bruce A. Harms, and Alan L. Wieskamp did an admirable job of carrying out the field work surrounded by park staff and thousands of visitors. By

the end of the field work, the recording team was on a first name basis with much of the park staff and some visitors.

Concern for long-term archival preservation of the documentation led us to produce multiple copies of drawings and stereopairs. One set of glass plates, including survey control data, and the original ink-on-mylar HABS drawings will be transmitted to the Library of Congress, as with any normal HABS project. A second set of drawings is being photographically reproduced onto NPS drawing sheets for inclusion in the Technical Information Center records at the Denver Service Center. The second set of glass plates and survey control data will be stored in an archive outside of Philadelphia to insure that a record of the building survives.

After five years of labor, the end result of the recording project is a magnificent set of measured drawings that presents Independence Hall as never before, and the ability to provide additional large scale drawings of the building and its details at any point in the future.

William D. Brookover is a historical architect at Independence National Historical Park.

Robert A. Ryan III is vice president, Dennett, Muessig, Ryan and Associates, Inc.

The Role of Archeology in Restoration and Demolition

Vergil E. Noble

Archeology plays an important role in the disposition of both historic and nonhistoric structures throughout the National Park System. The most obvious function of archeology relates to rehabilitation or restoration of historic park buildings. ' If a particular building figures prominently in a park's interpretive mission, planners will attempt to return its appearance to that of a designated historical period. Archeologists then are called upon to perform research that contributes information affecting rehabilitation or restoration design. In such cases, archeology may be able to lend insights into the structural evolution of a building, determine what elements are original, and perhaps discover previously undocumented features.

Although planners must focus on a discrete period in order to design a restoration, managers must be concerned with *all* resources that may be affected by the undertaking. Federal law, as well as NPS policy, dictates a broader view of what is important. Structural elements dating outside the designated historical period might have no direct relevance to a particular restoration design, yet they still have the potential to yield new scientifically valuable significant new information about our past.

Investigations carried out during restoration of the Lincoln Home in Springfield, TL, for example, revealed several archeological features dating either earlier or later than the targeted 1860-1861 restoration period. In fact, most of the archeological finds about the Lincoln Home bore no relationship whatsoever to its famous resident. Nevertheless, such "non-historic" remains hold the prospect of telling us much about changing patterns of urban life. Therefore, those responsible for oversight of restoration projects must take care to ensure that the preservation of one cultural resource does not destroy another inadvertently. If such an undertaking is expected to cause substantial ground disturbance, investigators should exercise caution relative to any cultural resources that might be present. The burial of new utility connections to an existing structure, for example, could very well disturb the remains of a former outbuilding. There is also a distinct possibility that the location of almost any structure may coincide with an earlier historic or prehistoric occupation

A case in point is the George Stanford Farm in Ohio's Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. In that instance, archeological survey of a proposed development zone near the 1840S farmhouse revealed a stratified multi-component site, ranging from Early through Late Woodland times (c. 950 B.C.-A.D. 600).1 lad due caution not been exercised, much of an important prehistoric cultural resource would have been obliterated by the installation of a modern prefabricated cistern.

The prospect of cultural resources being present that are entirely unrelated to the primary buildings on a given parcel gives impetus to the archeological investigation of proposed demolitions and other structure removal activities. Standard procedures leading to a decision to remove a particular park structure, of course, focus almost exclusively on the utility and significance of the structure itself. Often that decision is clear cut when a structure is less than 50 years old and cannot be repaired or put to use. It is possible, however, that archeological deposits representing an earlier historic or prehistoric occupation might occur near the surplus property. Moreover, depending upon the manner of removal, potential adverse effects on cultural resources can be considerable.

For that reason, it is incumbent upon managers to consider possible secondary impacts of even the most innocuous appearing removals. If heavy equipment is used to raze or move a building, there is likely to be substantial disruption of the area immediately

around the structure. Therefore, the undertaking is no different from any other ground disturbing action that requires environmental and historic preservation review and compliance.

In the ideal situation, an archeological survey should be an integral aspect of the Board of Survey performed on a given structure. That would provide managers sufficient data on the presence or absence of cultural resources well in advance of any contemplated removal. Appropriate steps could then be taken to mitigate the impacts on any significant resources that might be identified.

In many instances, unfortunately, it simply will not be practical or cost-effective to examine all affected areas for significant cultural remains prior to removal of a structure. Concrete or blacktop pavement, industrial refuse piles, and other impediments may prevent access k~ the actual ground surface. Accordingly, in such cases, it is often necessary for an archeologist to be present during demolition of those elements. For monitoring the work properly, however, it is critical to have an emergency site discovery and data recovery plan in place before work begins. All parties involved must clearly understand what procedures will be followed if archeological remains are encountered during operations.

Archeology is a research tool that can contribute much to the restoration of a historic structure. Few would dispute the importance of that data gathering function. It must also be acknowledged, however, that archeology plays an important role in the management and preservation of cultural resources whenever an undertaking involves ground disturbance around a standing structure, whether the building is old or new and whether it is to be improved or removed.

Many of the observations expressed in this article apply equally to the stabilization and maintenance of prehistoric and historic ruins. Specific comments, however, are confined to the standing structure with which I am most familiar.

Dr. Vergil Noble is a historical archeologist with the National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln, Nebraska. For further reading, see "Historical Archeology and the Management of Cultural Resources by Vergil Noble, *CRM Bulletin*, Vol. 11, No. 5 & 6, 1988.

Protecting A National Treasure: The East Broad Top Railroad

Sharon A. Brown

All aboard! Who doesn't enjoy the sounds and smells of a steam locomotive as it winds its way through scenic countryside? /~ A ride on a steam train can not only appeal to the senses, but can offer an opportunity to learn about America's bygone technological age of steam. An intact narrow-gauge railroad in Pennsylvania not only provides a ride, but the chance for visitors to understand the dynamics of an operational railroad system, and to experience a slice of American working life at the turn-of-the-century.

The East Broad Top Railroad National Historic Landmark (EBT) in Orbisonia Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, is the oldest surviving narrow-gauge railroad east of the Rocky Mountains. Operational from 1873 to 1956, the EBT has been described as an "incomparable national treasure, comprising a site, a set of historic buildings and facilities, a community and a spirit that are—taken together—unique in this country.... Nowhere in North America does such a complete and original industrial historic site exist." ' The EBT was designated a national historic landmark in 1964 and is nationally significant in the fields of commerce and transportation .

The EBT is the best remaining example in the Nation of a regional narrow-gauge railroad system. The EBT system probably offers the only opportunity in the Nation to tell a comprehensive railroad industry story. The railroad is also a nationally significant, historic industrial workplace where relics from the technological age of steam can still be seen, heard, and smelled.

The landmark's significant features include the shop complex and railroad yard in Rockhill, which date between 1880 and 1910 and contain the original steampowered, belt-driven machinery used to repair and build rolling stock and house the locomotives. This shop complex/railroad yard is reputedly, without any close competition, the most complete historic railroad yard in North America. Another significant feature is the relatively intact right-of-way with track, tunnels, bridges, and much of the original rolling stock—at least 250 known pieces built in the Rockhill shop are still on the right-of-way. Six narrow-gauge steam locomotives, which were purchased between 1907 and 1920 and were made for the EBT, were used on the line until the railroad was abandoned in 1956; all are still in Rockhill. Four of these locomotives are fully operational today. Structures that were built to support the railroad operation are also extant, including stations, coal yards, hotels, and tank houses. Also existing are the remnant industries that used the railroad for shipment of products to market, including coal mines, iron furnaces, and brick refractories. Several communities on the right-of-way, built by the railroad to house industrial workers are part of the cultural landscape surrounding the railroad. An intact industrial system thus exists, with sources of raw materials, conversion of raw materials into finished products, a transportation system, access to outside markets, and communities that contributed to the system's financial success all being represented .

The EBT landmark is seriously threatened. Cumulative deterioration to the infrastructure on the right-of-way, including bridges and tunnels, possess a potential loss of significant amounts of original historic fabric. Several sections of tracks have been washed out in storms or destroyed by logging road cuts. Several buildings and structures in the Rockhill railroad yard need rehabilitation and general repair.

The Rockhill machine shop complex and EBT records are in extreme danger of being lost through fire. The records are currently stored on the second floor of the Orbisonia depot, which is vulnerable to fire. Over 100 years of oil, grease, and coal dust have accumulated in the shops, making them prime candidates for possible destruction by fire.

Legal challenges to the right-of-way are another threat to the historic resource. Several pieces of original EBT rolling stock, specifically passenger cars and locomotives, are currently being maintained. However, other rolling stock (at least 250 pieces that include coal cars and box cars) have not been maintained since 1956 and are in various states of deterioration.

Because the EBT is a threatened landmark the National Park Service has been taking steps, with the cooperation of the site's private owner, to document its integrity and ensure its survival. The Historic American Buildings Survey has documented the shop complex through photography, while historians and architects from the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) produced measured drawings of the machine shop/car barn with its steam-generated/belt-driven machinery. A HAER history of Robertsdale and Woodvale, coal company towns built by the railroad company to house miners, has just been published. This history not only documents architecture in the two towns, but discusses the daily lives of miners and their families .

The America's Industrial Heritage Project (AIHP) has recently released a study of alternatives addressing resource protection, visitor use, and management concerns. The interdisciplinary study team, with representatives from local, state, and Federal agencies, worked with the owner and railroad consultants to generate a range of strategies for operating the train, rehabilitating the bridges and tunnels on the right-of-way, and preserving the shop complex. The AIHP also has allocated funds for installing a fire protection system in the shop complex.

Recent public meetings held in Huntingdon County revealed a high degree of local support for the railroad's protection. The railroad also enjoys the support of a national constituency interested in railroad preservation. The future of the East Broad Top Railroad is not yet clear; discussions about management and operation are continuing between the owner and AIHP representatives. Regardless, steps have been taken to protect not just another steam locomotive, but the legacy of American industrial ingenuity and life.

Sharon A. Brown is a historian on the Eastern Team, Denver Service Center.

Vision for the Future

Richard D. Wagner

Local governments have the opportunity to enrich the quality of their environment by actively preserving and enhancing their historic resources. Through incorporating historic preservation into local government, communities can insure that historic resources are a part of their vision for the future. While the means by which this is accomplished varies, many communities have undertaken preservation activities in three major ways: revitalizing their downtowns; stabilizing and enhancing older residential neighborhoods through the preservation of their housing stock; and including historic preservation as part of their comprehensive plans.

Historic Preservation and Economic Development

One community that has successfully used historic preservation as a basis for its downtown economic development efforts is Abilene, Texas. Founded in the 1870s as a rail center, Abilene's early history has been romanticized in hundreds of books and films. The town's transformation from a frontier community to the major metropolis in west central Texas occurred in the early 19()0s with the discovery of nearby oil and gas fields. In common with other cities whose economic health is linked to natural materials extraction and processing, Abilene has experienced several periods of boom and bust. This cycle is reflected in the downtown's architecture; many of the most architecturally significant buildings date from the boom period of the 1910-20s. Ironically, many of those same structures were threatened by subsequent boom periods later in the century.

In the early 1970s, the city was experiencing a lack of growth due k~ the depressed state of the oil industry. As so often happens during these times, property owners allowed their buildings to deteriorate or abandoned them

altogether. The city, acting to insure public safety and health, targeted a number of these buildings for demolition. To make certain that the targeted buildings did not possess architectural or historical importance, the city asked the Taylor County Historical Commission to review all planned demolitions. Working with the Commission, staff from the city's Community Development (CD) department began to appreciate the role that historic preservation might play in the economic revitalization of the city, particularly its downtown. In the late 1970s CD staff joined with private citizens to found the Abilene Preservation League. The League, a non-profit organization, was to promote preservation throughout the community and to actively intervene in the market place to save historic properties.

Soon after its founding, the League conducted surveys to determine the extent of historic resources within Abilene. Over 20() properties were determined to be of value, with 63 recommended for designation. In 1983, the City Council passed the Abilene Landmark Preservation Ordinance, creating an l l-member Landmark Commission as an agency of city government. The following year, amendments to the Ordinance linked the city's zoning code to historic preservation activities by creating an historic overlay zone. Designated historic properties within the zone receive an automatic property tax reduction, thus showing property owners a concrete benefit for owning an historic property. In addition, if the property owner undertakes an appropriate rehabilitation a further property tax reduction is available.

In 1981, the Abilene Preservation League with the encouragement of the city's CD department purchased the 1930 Paramount Theater. Located in the heart of downtown, this atmospheric style movie palace closed in the late 1970s and was slated to be demolished for a parking lot. After listing the building on the National Register so that a private investor

could access the rehabilitation tax credits, the League found a purchaser who agreed to renovate the building. The restored Paramount now offers entertainment over 200 nights per year, attracting people back downtown after the business day is over.

The second major downtown project undertaken by the League with assistance from the city was the restoration and adaptive reuse of the historic Grace Hotel. Originally constructed in 1907, with additions in 1920, the Grace was the city's primary tradesman hotel until after World War II. The League became involved in the project in 1986 when it convinced the building's owners to give the organization an option on the property. Putting together a coalition of Abilene's Art Museum and Junior League, the Preservation League and its partners managed to raise $3.8 million to rehabilitate the building as a museum and offices and an additional $1 million as an endowment for its future maintenance. The majority of the money came from local foundations, businesses, organizations and individuals. Additional funds came from a Texas-based foundation impressed by the unique partnership of the Preservation League, Art Museum and Junior League.

A key component of the financial package for the Grace Hotel was $3/4 million from the city's Tax Increment Finance (TIF) fund. In common with most state TIF regulations, Texas law dictates that Tax Increment Finance funds be used for "the public good" within the district in which they are collected P Typically this means the funds are used for public works projects or for the public's share of low-interest loan programs. Abilene's TIF Board, which controls the use of the funds, was convinced that the rehabilitation of the Grace would be a catalyst for additional private investment in surrounding properties and voted to provide the $750,000 as a grant to the project. To comply with state TIF regulations, the building's facade was donated to the city, making it public property. The TIF funds were used to restore the facade, including reconstructing a demolished entry canopy and porch.

Abilene's local government's use of historic preservation as a basis for economic development has been repeated in hundreds of other communities. The aim of many of these communities is to increase the appeal of their commercial districts to local investors and citizens rather than attract outsiders. Others, such as Galveston, Texas and New Harmony, Indiana, use the preservation of their buildings and cultural properties to attract tourists. Still others, such as Telluride, Colorado reinforce the appeal of their natural setting and recreational opportunities by preserving their downtown. These communities and hundreds of others have found that historic preservation makes economic sense.

Historic Preservation and Neighborhood Stabilization

Vicksburg, Mississippi is one example of a community that has effectively used historic preservation as a basis for neighborhood stabilization. Funded as a trading center on the Mississippi River, Vicksburg is associated with one of the longest sieges of the Civil War. Because of this association, as well as the quality of its antebellum and postbellum architecture, the city and its citizens have long been active in historic preservation. The city's preservation agencies are the Historic Preservation Commission which approves local historic district and landmark designations and the Board of Architectural Review which approves alterations and new construction within historic districts and to local landmarks. In partnership with downtown property owners and businesses, the city sponsors a Main Street Program, affiliated with both the Mississippi Main Street program and National Main Street Center. Vicksburg also supports two private, nonprofit preservation organizations—the Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation which produces educational programs, conducts walking tours and historic surveys; and Vicksburg Landmarks, Inc., which administers a revolving loan fund and is active in development projects. In addition to the local public and private preservation agencies, the National Park Service, which owns and manages the Vicksburg Battlefield Park, works closely with the city to promote tourism and preservation.

A major problem in Vicksburg is the number of substandard dwelling units—42% of the total residential stock—existing in the community. The city's efforts to address this

problem is compounded by the lack of funds. The state has one of the lowest tax structures in the country, thus public funds are limited. In addition, Mississippi ranks near the bottom in per capita income, making private financing to rehabilitate buildings difficult to obtain.

In an attempt to address the problem of substandard dwellings, the city and the Vicksburg Foundation creatively worked together to rehabilitate homes in the North Cherry Street neighborhood. Located adjacent to a major entry to the Battlefield Park, the neighborhood is seen by hundreds of visitors daily. Wishing to improve the image of the area, as well as preserve its buildings, the city requested that the Vicksburg Foundation, as an independent organization, review vacant properties that it was acquiring to determine their architectural and historic significance prior to demolition. By 1988, the Foundation determined that five were of significance and launched an effort to rehabilitate them. First, the Foundation had to determine the feasibility of their rehabilitation. Experts examined each building in detail and determined that two of the five were too deteriorated to be saved. Vicksburg Landmarks, Inc., using its revolving fund, purchased the three that could be saved. The Revolving Fund was capitalized at $50,000 through private donations and city monies gained by the sale of surplus public property. Vicksburg Landmarks next secured a developer to rehabilitate the homes according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. The organization offered the developer low interest loans, while the city offered Community Development Block Grant funds as well as assisted the developer in applying for Section 8 subsidies. The rehabilitated homes now form the nucleus of additional preservation efforts in the neighborhood.

Vicksburg's local government working in close partnership with local nonprofit preservation organizations is beginning to address the issue of neighborhood stabilization. Other examples of local governments effectively using historic preservation to stabilize older neighborhoods can be found all across the country. As these neighborhoods become re-established, citizens and public officials can clearly see the benefits derived from preserving historic resources.

Historic Preservation and Comprehensive Planning

One community which has recently embarked upon a comprehensive planning process which exemplifies the role of historic preservation is Ogden, Utah. Located 30 miles north of Salt Lake City on the western edge of the Wasatch Mountain Range, Ogden was founded in the mid 19th century. Today this city of 65,000 has a diversified economic base—manufacturing, trade, service and recreation.

In 1982, the city created its Landmark Commission to inventory and survey local historic resources. Unlike most historic commissions in Utah which are created as a sub-committee of the local planning commission, Ogden's Landmark Commission is a separate city agency. As such, the Commission had to create its own administrative structure and procedures. Independence also gave the Landmark Commission equal status to the Planning Commission and other public boards that affect the growth and change of the community.

Two years after the Landmark Commission was established, the city embarked upon its comprehensive planning process which is still underway. Unlike many communities which use a comprehensive planning process that ultimately results in a completed plan, Ogden uses an on-going, evolving process where sections of the plan are drafted sequentially, than continually subjected to revision as new sections are added. This results in a comprehensive plan which continually changes as new areas of the city's future are defined. It also results in a document which is developed by in-house city staff, local organizations and citizens rather than one which is created primarily by outside consultants.

The city's Planning Department is responsible for developing the comprehensive plan. First, staff determined a broad outline for the plan. The outline contains a number of traditional sections: neighborhoods, central business district, industrial areas,

transportation, parks, recreation and public safety. It also contains some non-traditional sections: energy, annexation and historic preservation.

The historic preservation section was the first to be drafted. This was done at the urging of city staff and members of the Landmark Commission and has resulted in subsequent sections of the plan being very sensitive to preservation issues and opportunities. For example, the section of the plan addresses the future of the central business district, the second to be drafted, defines two downtown zones. An "intensive zone" in the center of downtown where retail, financial institutions, professional and governmental offices are encouraged to locate. To help preserve and make economically viable the older and historic buildings in this zone, housing with relaxed parking requirements, is encouraged as a use of vacant upper floors. Surrounding this zone is the broader "downtown zone" where other uses such as warehousing and light manufacturing are allowed. The functional needs of these uses are seen as compatible with many of the existing buildings and character of this zone.

The historic preservation section also influenced the neighborhood section of the plan, the third to be developed. Many neighborhoods contained vacant and deteriorating large historic houses. While no longer desirable as residences, most could be successfully used by small businesses or professional offices. After carefully considering the impact of businesses in a residential area as well as the impact of a business' functional requirements on the historic houses, this section of the plan encouraged the reuse of certain National Register houses in particular neighborhoods for a limited range of small businesses and professional offices. This not only broadened the number of potential uses for the buildings, but also opened the door to owner's using the rehabilitation investment tax credits.

While developing the comprehensive plan is primarily the responsibility of Ogden's Planning Department, implementing the completed sections and their ongoing revision is the responsibility of all city departments, agencies and commissions as well as private non-profit and for profit organizations. Within the local government, this broad based implementation responsibility has led to many cross-departmental teams working on a particular program. For example, unlike many Landmark Commissions which are staffed by a single person, Ogden's Landmark Commissioners regularly work with a long-range planner, a current planner, a building inspector and a staff person from within the city's redevelopment agency. As particular issues arise, other staff from within city hall are called upon. This team staffing arrangement gives Commissioners direct access to a broad spectrum of expertise as well as exposes a wide range of city staff to the city's historic preservation efforts.

The comprehensive planning process incorporating historic preservation works in Ogden for a number of reasons. First, city departments and staff are not territorial, allowing a team approach to implementation and revisions of the plan. Second, the city strives to make its regulating programs and ordinances "user friendly," by making them understandable to property owners, businesses and residents. The city is also concerned with providing rapid response to applications and inquiries. Finally, by starting with the historic preservation section, preservation's potential role in all aspects of the plan is made manifest.

While the comprehensive planning process varies in communities across the country, it provides an excellent means by which to integrate historic preservation into the future of our towns and cities. Whether the process is an on-going one, such as Ogden's, or a more traditional one resulting in a final plan and implementation strategy, the key to successfully integrating preservation into a comprehensive plan is to define its roles in all aspects of the plan. By articulating these roles in the central business district, neighborhoods, transportation, educational and recreational opportunities and the like, historic preservation can become part of a community's future.

NOTES:

l TIF funds are an increasingly popular method of generating public financing for development in older commercial districts. The difference—increment—in taxes collected on a property before and after its development is placed in the TIF fund to be used to support additional development within a designated area.

Dr. Richard Wagner is an associate with David H. Gleason Associates, Inc., an architectural and urban design firm based in Baltimore, MD and an associate professorial lecturer in historic preservation, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, The George Washington University, Washington, DC.

FPF Coordinates Efforts to Tackle Key Issues

Diane Gelburd

The Federal Preservation Forum (FPF) has initiated a number of activities to address issues of importance to all historic preservationists. These activities include meetings of the Section 106 Committee, and planning other meetings and conferences.

Section 106 Committee

The Section 1()6 committee met on February 13 and 14, 1991, to lay out a course of action. Using a "total quality management" analytical process, the committee defined the key problem and the possible causes of that problem. They identified program customers and suppliers and looked at the intent of historic preservation laws. They defined the key problem to be an overemphasis on regulatory "compliance" which is driving the national historic preservation program and not allowing us to meet our broader program goals. The desired condition is for the Section 106 process to work efficiently and effectively, functioning as an integral part of a balanced program that meets Congressional mandates and contributes to the appreciation of cultural resources values.

The committee recommended solutions be developed at a conference of invited participants representing the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Park Service, Federal Preservation Officers and the Federal Preservation Forum. Committee members included Terry Liestman, U.S. Forest Service; Jan Ferguson, U.S. Air Force; Leslie Wildesen, U.S. Forest Service; Jerry Wylie (co-chair), U.S. Forest Service; and Diane Gelburd (co-chair), Soil Conservation Service. The proposal is being submitted to the FPF board.

A spin-off meeting was held on March 18, 1991, to discuss ways to calculate and present the benefits of cultural resources activities. Benefits were identified by recipient (the general public or the supporting agency). Recommended action items included requesting the Congressional Research Service to conduct a study of benefits and visitation of Federal historic preservation programs; initiate ways to collect data on public participation in cultural resources programs; collect case studies showing historic preservation benefits; develop suggestions for ways agencies can highlight the benefits of their projects.

Benefits Committee

A **"Benefits to Sponsoring Agencies" committee has been organized with Bernard Murphy, Federal Preser**vation Officer, Department of the Navy, as chair. **Please send him examples of case studies and other information showing historic preservation benefits (specify if it** is initiated by Section 106). If you would like to participate on this committee, please contact him as soon as possible. Bernard can be reached at the Office of Chief of Naval Operations (OP-44-E), Room 1()N67, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA 22332-2300; telephone number, 703-325-7353, FAX: 703-325-2261.

State of the Nation Meeting

On March 2(), 1991, the NPS convened a meeting to discuss and define current issues characterizing Federal agency historic preservation programs. Held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

in Washington, the meeting involved 35 participants from the National Park Service, Federal Preservation Forum, State Historic Preservation Offices, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other Federal agencies. Participants shared mutual concerns including a desire to work together as partners in pursuit of common goals and a belief that historic preservation programs must be more proactive in their efforts. A meeting report is available from Bruce Noble, National Park Service, telephone number 2()2-343-9532 or FTS 343-9532.

June Meeting

The next FPF meeting will be held on June 25-27, 1991 at the National Archives, Washington, D.C. It will be a joint meeting with the Society for History in the Federal Government. Sessions include the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and Planning, Compliance and Protection; a dialogue with the National Park Service (NPS) regarding the development of regulations for the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act; the future of the National Register of Historic Places insofar as Federal agencies are concerned; presentations by NPS, ACHP and the National Conference of State l historic Preservation Officers regarding topics of interest to Federal historic preservationists; and sessions developed by the Society for History in the Federal Government on contracting and using historians in the Federal program.

The Board Meeting on June 24, from 2-5 p.m. in Room 52l9 of the South Department of Agriculture Building, 12th and independence Ave., SW, is open to all.

Everyone interested in the program is invited to participate. Contact Brit Storey, Senior Historian, Bureau of Reclamation, Attn.: D-5500, PO Box 25007, Denver, Colorado 80225-0007, for more information. His telephone number is 303-236-8723 or FTS 776-8723.

FPF Fall 1991 Meeting

The Fall 1991 meeting will be held in Seattle, Washington, on December 3-5, 199l. The National Park Service and other local offices will host it.

Join FPF!

If you are a Federally-employed historic preservationist, join the force! To be placed on the FPF's mailing list, please write to Bruce Eberle, Secretary, Federal Preservation Forum, at the Office of Environmental Policy, HEV-20, Room 3240, Federal Highway Administration, Washington, D.C. 20590. There is currently no membership fee.

NPS: A Gem of an Idea

In 1916, that was the purpose of the National Park Service. Now, 75 years later, the Service reaffirms and redirects the principles of its founding mission.

Preserving the Past

"The first step . . . is the establishment of a responsible bureau, which shall take upon itself the burden of supervising the parks and making recommendations as to the best method for improving their accessibility and usefulness. "

—William Howard Taft

J. Horace McFarland wrote in **The Birth *of* the National Park Service,** "The parks are the Nation's pleasure grounds and the Nation's restoring places . . . The national parks are an American idea; it is the one thing we have that has not been imported. Each one of these national parks is the result of some great man's thought of service to his fellow citizens. These great parks, are, in the highest degree, a sheer expression of democracy."

The Yellowstone National Park Act of 1872 set aside the world's first national park and paved the way for Federal protection of exceptional lands for public use. Following the promotional efforts of Stephen Mather, the National Park Service was created by an act of Congress, signed by President Woodrow Wilson on August 25, 1916.

NPS strives to be a responsible custodian of the valuable sites entrusted to its care, and the cultural and historic sites that are protected by the Service connect us with the spirit of our past. There are now more than 350 units in the National Park System which attract more than 250 million visitors.

Managing the Present

Today's Park Service fills many roles: guardian of our diverse natural, cultural and recreational resources; environmental advocate; world leader in the parks and preservation movements; and pioneer in the drive to protect America's open spaces. According to NPS Director, James M. Ridenour, "The National Park Service has been and will continue to be a catalyst for parks everywhere—local, state, national, and international. To serve as this catalyst, we will be relying on active involvement with state and local governments and the private sector. Working with others as equal partners, we will stimulate acquisition and development of local outdoor recreation areas, promote historic preservation in our communities, and preserve unique natural areas. "

Investing in the Future

The modern Park Service is at the forefront of efforts to enhance the quality of community life, working with states and individual communities to plan recreation areas and heritage preservation projects. The Service is focusing on a number of initiatives: battlefield protection; preservation of nationally and globally significant natural and cultural resources in targeted parks; improved park operations, needed repair and rehabilitation of park facilities; increased outdoor recreation opportunities; and intensified scientific research and improved information systems that provide the foundation for all these initiatives.

On the international scene, the Service is working with other nations to establish, plan, and protect heritage properties. National parks in Poland, the Caribbean, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Australia, and India have been developed with Park Service assistance. Of major significance is a joint effort with the Soviet Union to develop a Beringian heritage park bridging Siberia and Alaska.

Anniversary Events

This year marks two important anniversaries: the 75th anniversary of the NPS, for which the Honorary Chairman is First Lady Barbara Bush; and the 25th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Highlights during the anniversary year include the following conferences:

Conference on Partnerships in Parks and Preservation September 9-12, 1991, Albany, NY.

Co-sponsored by the National Park Service, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and E historic Preservation, and the National Parks and Conservation Association and its New York Chapter.

Partnership Parks are the result of a cooperative strategy for protecting natural and cultural resources and may combine privately-owned residential and commercial properties and Federal, state, and locally held lands. The partnership approach provides an innovative vehicle for protecting natural and cultural resources without total public agency ownership. The conference will provide park planners, managers, private sector developers, and public officials at all levels of government the opportunity to share knowledge and expertise on the rapidly expanding partnership parks phenomenon. Conference sessions and workshops will address the historical development of the partnership concept, the importance of community support, impacts on the quality of life, and how partnerships can be used to catalyze economic development. Participants will select workshops tailored to their professional interests and field trips will give a firsthand look at pioneering and successful partnership approaches. The conference will identify future research needs and

trends and encourage cooperation in private and public sector park development.

Attendance is by registration only and limited to 300 participants. The pre-registration fee is $200 before June 15, $250 after June 15. For more information and to obtain the conference and hotel reservation forms, write to New York Parks and Conservation Association, 35 Maiden Lane, P.O. Box 309, Albany, NY 12201.

Protecting Our National Parks: Challenges and Strategies for the 21st Century October 7-10, Vail, CO

The National Park Service is confronting many critical issues such as serious threats to park resources from within and outside park boundaries; escalating maintenance requirements on an aging and massive park system; the need for better visitor services; and the demands of a changing and increasingly sophisticated workforce. To address these challenges, NPS has enlisted a panel of citizens and technical experts to set a dynamic course for its future. The symposium is organized to focus on organizational renewal, resource stewardship, park use and enjoyment, and environmental leadership. It will produce recommendations that will be submitted to the NPS Director and to the American public, including the broad constituencies concerned. For more information, contact Don Jackson, 3124 S. Peabody, Port Angeles, WA 98362; 206-4571698, FAX 206-452-4204.

National Preservation Conference October 16-20, San Francisco, CA

Sponsored by the National Park Service, the National Trust for l-historic Preservation, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the 45th National Preservation Conference will include a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.

Featured will be 36 concurrent educational sessions. Keynote speakers will discuss the future of historic preservation in America—"What Do We Value and Want to Preserve?"; "How Will We Live and How Will Historic Preservation Be Part of Our Lives?"; and "What Are Our vision, Goals, and Strategies?" Other highlights of the five-day conference include Rehabitat, a trade show for preservation products and services; how-to sessions and tours.

For more information, write Preservation Conferences, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

There are numerous activities taking place in the National Park System and around the country in celebration of the 75th anniversary. For information on specific events or activities occurring in parks, monuments, historic sites and recreation areas, call or write the following NPS regional coordinators:

Alaska Region
Glenn Clark
National Park Service
2525 Gambell Street, Rm 107
Anchorage, AK 9950;~
907-257-2593

Mid-Atlantic Region
Roberta D'Amico
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-597-3679

Midwest Region
Warren Bielenberg
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102
402-221-3477

North Atlantic Region
Cindy Kryston
National Park Service
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109-3572
617-223-5072

National Capital Region
Bill Gwaltney
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-619-7077

Pacific Northwest Region
Nancy Stomsen
National Park Service
83 South King St., Suite 212
Seattle, WA 98104
206-553-5622

Rocky Mountain Region
Bill Sontag
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225
303-969-2958

Southeast Region
Bill Springer
National Park Service
75 Spring St., SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-331-3527

Southwest Region
Richard Sellers
National Park Service
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
505-988-6875

Western Region
Holly Bundock
National Park Service
600 Harrison, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107
415-744-3929

Updating the Cultural Resources Training Directory

Amy Federman
Emogene Bevitt

The 1991-92 Directory of Cultural Resources Training will be produced as a special issue of *CRM* and will be sent out in late September 1991. The survey form, sent to potential training sources, is provided with this *CRM* issue. If your organization offers training courses and you have not received a letter, or if you know of additional training sources not identified in the previous directory, please use this form and send this information **by June 29, 1991** to Amy Federman at the address provided.

Prior to initiating production of the 1991-92 issue, project staff carefully evaluated the 1990-91 product. During the evaluation process, comments were solicited from Federal and state agency staff, from consultants and other users, and from vendors identified in the publication.

The policy on including university offerings was refined as a direct result of user and vendor feedback. Project staff determined that courses to be included in the 1991-92 directory should clearly be defined as workshop/short course offerings. In addition, some data categories were eliminated (such as class size) and others (such as cost) were added. In addition, a title index will be added.

Please contact Amy Federman at 202-343-9541 or Emogene Bevitt at 202-343-9561, should you have any additional questions about this project. The 1991-92 directory is made possible due to special funding by the National Park Service through its Cultural Resources Training Initiative.

Preservation Resources

Reviews

Park and Recreation Structures by Albert H. Good. Graybooks, Boulder, CO, ~990. Reprint of the 1938 edition published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 604 pp. Reviewed by Leslie H. Blythe, Historian, Park Historic Architecture Division, National Park Service.

As Jerry Dokken mentions in his foreword to this reprinted edition of **Park and Recreation Structures,** this document is a valuable reference work for architects landscape architects, historic preservationists, and "laypeople" interested in "rustic" architecture and early park development. The 1938 edition was published originally as a three-volume set with part one covering Administrative and Basic Service Facilities, part two covering Recreational and Cultural Facilities, and part three covering Overnight and Organized Camp Facilities. Graybooks has incorporated the three volumes ink) one using the original typesetting and photographs.

Harmony between the built and natural environment is the theme of the book. The philosophy of the National Park Service, as the agency responsible for developing parks at local, state, and Federal levels, was to make the structures blend into the natural setting. Much like the pioneer builders, the architects and landscape architects of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Emergency Conservation Work programs designed structures which used the native materials in a scale which was compatible to the natural features. This was a major tenet in the design of structures in this era.

In his apologia, Good acknowledges that it was inevitable for natural parks to be confronted with a larger number of constituents to serve, therefore a greater need for park improvements. Good states, "Those who have been called on to plan the areas where structural trespass is not a justifiable taboo have sought to do so with a certain grace. We realize that the undertaking is legitimized or not by harmony or the lack of it." The harmony he speaks of is in the use of native materials. Good goes on to state that each setting and situation should be looked at individually. One cannot place a sign constructed of huge boulders in an area which does not contain boulders of that scale naturally. The designs outlined in this book were meant to be a guide for the audience, not something just to be randomly copied. "Plagerism [sic], subtle or obvious, in structures within this category is a crowning stupidity."

In the first section of the book, entitled "Administration and Basic Service Facilities," Good looks at structures which are necessary for the operation of the park, such as entrance and boundary structures, administration buildings, and structures for park housing, to name a few. Although the nature of these buildings make them essential, Good states

that these structures should remain subordinate to the natural surroundings which are in the spotlight.

The second section, "Recreational and Cultural Facilities," includes discussion of such structures as picnic tables, dams and pools, historical preservations and reconstructions, and outdoor theaters. Once again Good reiterates that the structures must not overwhelm the natural setting. "Any complexity or increase in size of objects which are desirably kept inconspicuous is unfortunate, but form must always follow demonstrated need. "

"Overnight and Organized Camp Facilities" is the third section of the book. In this section Good examines the facilities for accommodating the park's constituents. This category includes lodges, inns, and hotels as well as campsites for tents and trailers. Also included in this section are the additional facilities which go into housing overnight visitors, such as the laundry and dining facilities. An interesting piece in the introduction of this section discusses the evolution of the Nation from one of an agrarian state into one which is machine centered. "Sprawling, overcrowded cities were expanding on every hand to a far reaching contamination of countryside; natural resources were being squandered to obtain the raw materials for a wasteful, industrial civilization." The development of the overnight camps were in reaction to this with people desiring to escape the cities to "get back to nature." (Sort of sounds like an ad for a new suburban development, doesn't it?)

As mentioned previously, the book is an excellent resource for all those interested in early park development and architecture. It is abundantly illustrated with photographs, measured drawings, and renderings. The one flaw in the publication is that the photographs have lost some of the clarity in reprinting, and a great deal of the book focuses on the comparison of structures through the photos.

Overall this is a valuable publication, and we, as readers, are fortunate to be able to have access to this document. As Architectural Historian Laura Soulliere Harrison states in her introduction, "In today's world the need for a return to a more human approach to design is imperative. Losing touch with our natural roots . . . has made us less civilized." Let us hope **that Park and Recreation Structures** will inspire the designers of today's park structures to incorporate nature into their designs and remember that the built environment should not overpower the natural setting.

Organizations

Society for Commercial

Archeology

The Society for Commercial Archeology (SCA) is a national organization concerned with the artifacts and structures, signs and symbols of the American commercial process. Features of the American commercial environment include transportation facilities such as highways, airports, and bus stations; roadside development—gas stations, diners, and motels; components of the traditional business district—movie theatres, drugstores, and department stores; and recreation facilities—resorts, fairgrounds, and amusement parks. The SCA is concerned that these resources while rapidly disappearing, are often considered too recent to be analyzed, recorded, or preserved.

The goals of the Society are to promote public awareness and exchange of information, and to encourage the selective conservation of the commercial landscape. Its membership is comprised of individuals and organizations involved in fields ranging from art, architecture, historic preservation and design, to business, engineering, and law. Members have the opportunity to participate in conferences and field trips, receive the **SCA News Journal** and special publications, and contribute to the' future growth of the Society. For further information, contact the president, Rebecca A. Shiffer, Technical Assistance Branch, Cultural Resource Management, Mid-Atlantic Region, U.S. Custom l louse, Room 251, 2nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, PA -19-106; 215-5~7-5822.

The Nation's Source for Preservation Information: The University of Maryland's National Trust for Historic Preservation Library Collection

The National Trust for Historic Preservation Library Collection of the University of Maryland at College Park is the largest collection of its kind in the United States. With nearly 50,000 items spanning every aspect of historic preservation —the library's impressive holdings draw students and scholars, urban planners and old house owners alike to the University's College Park campus. They come to search through more than 11,000 volumes covering preservation topics ranging from the technical to the aesthetic, from general guides to American architecture to specialized studies of individual buildings, to the history of a region. They pore over the clippings, brochures, and other special references contained in nearly 2,000 vertical files. And they discover such unique resources as the library's extensive architectural postcard collection, with more than 18,500 pre-World War I views of notable buildings and sites across the United States .

The collection was begun by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to encourage public participation in the preservation of sites and structures significant in American history and culture. Over the years, however, the collection outgrew the limited space afforded by the Trust's Washington offices. In 1986

the library was donated to the University of Maryland, which now has full responsibility for managing and expanding the collection. Now housed in the University's School of Architecture Library, and substantially expanded in its campus setting, the collection today forms an unparalleled resource for preservationists everywhere.

New acquisitions have enhanced the collection's reputation. Recently, the National Park Service designated the library as the central repository for all research reports related to historic preservation. Architectural structure studies as well as archeological data reports written by NPS staff are deposited at the library and are available to readers. Previously no one national library held a significant number of these limited-run publications. And earlier this year, Charles Hosmer, a noted historian of the preservation movement, turned over to

the library the tapes and transcripts of interviews he conducted with 82 of the Nation's leading architectural historians and preservationists. Once accessioned, they will become an invaluable primary source of material for anyone interested in the archeology and history of preservation in America.

Keeping up with what's being published in the field is an on-going concern of the library staff. Each month they come to search the more than 300 preservation- and archeology-related periodicals to which the library subscribes, and identify articles of current interest. The result of their labors is the University of Maryland Index to Historic Preservation Periodicals, the first such comprehensive listing created. Published by G.K. Hall Library of Catalogs of Boston, the volume lists more than 5,500 articles printed in a broad range of journals, museum bulletins, and preservation newsletters published since 1979. Many of the entries provide bibliographic information on unpublished reports not found in any other index.

The collection is open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. For further information, **contact Sally Sims Stokes, Curator, the University of Maryland National Trust for Historic Preservation Library Collection, Architecture Library, College Park,** MD 20742; 301-405-6320.

Training

Architectural Cast-Iron Restoration Workshop New York Landmarks Conservancy and National Park Service, co-sponsors New York City September 14-15, 1991

This national workshop for technicians, property owners, architects, contractors, craftsmen and consultants will be held on methods and materials for the maintenance, repair, and replacement of architectural cast iron, with an emphasis on building facades. One day of presentations and panel discussions by leading experts will be followed by a half-day field visit to recent and current restoration projects. Sessions will address the inspection and documentation of conditions; repairs onsite and in the shop; replacement in-kind and with substitute materials; paint removal and new coating systems; and preventive maintenance. For further information contact Kim Lovejoy, New York Landmarks Conservancy, 141 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010 or telephone 212-995-5260.

NCSHPO Historic Landscape Workshop National Park Service and the NCSHPO, co-sponsors July 31, 1991 Nashville, TN

This 112 day workshop for state preservation staff will precede the southeast regional SHPO meeting. Topics will include interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's standards for landscapes; rural landscape preservation; and landscape

issues in historic districts. There is no fee but pre-registration is suggested. For information, contact Richard June at the Tennessee State l historic Preservation Office, 615-742-6724 or Lauren Meier, NPS 202-343-9583.

Historic Landscape Maintenance Workshop National Park Service and the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, co-sponsors August 20-22, 1991 Arnold Arboretum, Boston, MA

This national workshop will address a wide range of challenging historic landscape preservation maintenance issues. Lectures and problem-solving sessions will cover topics such as vegetation replacement, mitigating visitor impact, and adapting current horticultural techniques to historic landscapes. Site visits will illustrate and offer practical solutions to complex maintenance problems. Registration is open to site managers, gardeners, horticulturists and others actively working on the care and maintenance of historic landscapes nationwide. Individuals from Federal, state, local, and private historic properties are encouraged to attend. For information, contact Charles Pepper, Supervisory

Horticulturist at the Olmsted National Historic Site, 617566-1689, or Nan Blake Sinton, Director of Public Programs at the Arnold Arboretum, 617-524-1718.

Preservation of Outdoor Monuments Training Course National Park Service and the National Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Property, co-sponsors September 10-16, 1991 Washington, DC and Gettysburg, PA

This two-part course, intended for technicians, maintenance personnel, and park managers, will focus on the preservation of outdoor monuments. Nationally recognized experts will conduct the class and site visits and will demonstrate preservation techniques. For further information, contact the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, 2]5-597-0651.

Seismic Retrofit of Historic Buildings Conference National Park Service and other co-sponsors November 18-19, 1991

This two-day conference will examine the seismic retrofitting of historic buildings in a manner that is sensitive to the character and fabric of the historic resource while assuring an adequate level of safety. The conference will provide a forum for experts from all related disciplines to exchange ideas and information. For additional information, contact David Look, AIA, 415-744-3888.

Publications

National Register Bulletin

National Register Bulletin 15, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," explains how the National Park Service applies criteria in evaluating properties that may be significant in local, state, and national history. It should be used by anyone who must decide if a particular property qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places. The bulletin was prepared by staff of the National Register Branch, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, with the assistance of the History Division. It was originally issued in draft form in 1982. The publication may be obtained by writing to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Free Publications Available

The Preservation Assistance Division has an oversupply **of "ITS Bulletins"—Volume III.** (Complete title: *Interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards f(1r Rehabilitation".)* These bulletins discuss rehabilitation projects reviewed by the National Park Service. Volume III has 33 bulletins, complete with 150 photographs. The bulletins make good course materials for government training courses and college preservation classes. The division will make multiple copies of the bulletins available free to readers of *CRM* engaged in training or other educational programs. The division will honor all reasonable requests. However, Federal, state and local preservation agencies and college and university educators will receive first priority. **"ITS Bulletins"—Volume II** is also available, but the supply is more limited. For further information, write: Preservation Assistance Division (424), National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; or call 202-343-9578.

Free copies of "1990 Inventory of Large Preserved Historic Vessels" are available from National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Working closely with the Office of Public Affairs of the USDA, the Library has put together laser disc technology which allows quick access to USDA photographs Alan Fusonie and Ronald Young, together with Bill Hauser, who recently retired from NAL, have developed two laser discs that contain 50,000 current and historic agricultural images. One disc includes historic photographs from the files of the U.S. Forest Service. The other disk has nearly 16,000 images from the current photography files of the USDA. The discs are about the size of long-playing phonograph records and

contain black-and-white photographs, color slides, botanical illustrations, and television public service advertisements. Using a computer database developed by NAL staff with software from C-Quest, individual images can be located in seconds and displayed on a monitor

Fusonie, head of the NAL Special Collections Unit, said the system works to protect photographs by eliminating the need to touch them when perusing the files. Some date back more than 100 years and are delicate, yet they have tremendous historical value and should continue to be used in illustrating articles and books. The laser discs cut down on their handling, extending their useful lives. The disc system, consisting of either the Forest Service or the USDA photo discs and the database is being sold by the Federal Computer Product Center of the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) for about $500. The discs sell for $95 each. The address of NTIS is 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161, 703-487-4650. The equipment needed to use the system costs about $2,500. The search software containing the synonym-based thesaurus is available commercially.

To obtain disc and database ordering information, please call or write: Photography Division, Office of Public Affairs, Room 4404-South, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 2025()-1300; 2()2-447-6633.

Washington Report

Capitol Contact

Bruce Craig

Legislative Update

A number of legislative proposals relating to the Nation's cultural heritage have been included since the beginning of the 102nd Congress. Among them are Wyche Fowler's (D-Ga) S. 684 which seeks to make a number of technical amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, both Senator Fowler and Congressman John Lewis (D-Ga) introduced bills (S. 639 and H.R. 904) seeking to direct the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a national historic landmark theme study on African American History. This legislation along with Congressman Michael McNulty's (DNY) Labor History theme study (H.R. 1143) both received a hearing in March before Congressman Bruce Vento's (DMinn) Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands.

New Park Proposals: America's Industrial Heritage

Although no legislation has yet been introduced, several NPS "Study of Alternatives and Suitability/Feasibility" studies for proposed new areas are starting to circulate among preservationists. One study seeks to assess a proposal for establishing a national historical park on Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, the other, a new area in southwestern Pennsylvania.

The Keweenaw National Historical Park would seek to preserve resources within the Quincy Mining Company Historic District and the Calumet Historic District; the interpretive thrust would focus on interpreting the story of the mining industry with a particular emphasis on extractive copper mining in Michigan. The Park Service has concluded that the area is nationally significant though questions remain relating to its "suitability and feasibility."

Another "Study of Alternatives" circulating is a proposal to establish the Cambria Iron Works National Historic Site or National Historical Park in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. As is usually the case, the Alternative study selects no "preferred alternative" though to many reviewers the option proposing "management by the National Park Service" is a viable one. This new area builds on the themes emerging out of the southwestern Pennsylvania America's Industrial Heritage Project—coal, transportation, iron and steel industry stories. Additional studies are being separately prepared focusing on several of these themes in an effort to identify appropriate new National Landmark and park areas in the state of West Virginia.

These proposed areas share a number of similarities. They are potential new "partnership parks" where the National Park Service could play a facilitating/ planning and technical assistance role rather than administering the site operated in the traditional fashion where all lands and structures are owned, maintained and interpreted by the National Park Service. Both proposals seek to preserve nationally significant resources that face precarious futures unless the Federal Government plays a significant role in their preservation. And all such proposals seeking to preserve aspects of our industrial heritage will require substantial amounts of money in order to stabilize, preserve and interpret them to National Park Service standards. The combined costs associated with the preservation and development of visitor facilities for these areas alone could be in excess of $100 million.

The question now being raised with regard to these potential new areas relates to historic context. These sites along with several others would easily fit into thematic topics in the National Historic Landmarks outline which is used to guide the study of properties'

national significance. Yet some are questioning just how many sites are needed in the Park System to reflect the story of America's industrial history? While these sites indeed are "nationally significant," so are dozens of others. Are they the best or most representative sites to tell the story? As long as some thematic studies have not been initiated and others are incomplete, Congress shall continue to wrestle with the question of national significance, suitability and feasibility on a case-by-case basis.

If you would like more information on any of the legislation discussed above, drop me a note at NPCA, 1015 31st Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007.

Departmentwide Guidance on Museum Property Accountability

Under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service has agreed to coordinate a Departmentwide effort to provide policy and procedures for managing artwork, artifacts, natural resource specimens, and other museum property in each of the bureaus of the Department. Through an interdisciplinary task force (Interior Museum Property Task Force), representing all bureaus, the size, location, level of documentation, and condition of all bureau collections will be assessed and guidance developed to assist bureaus in meeting and maintaining professional standards for collections management. The project is scheduled for April 15, 199l, through September 30, 1993.

Keepers of the Treasures, the National Organization in Development

As reported earlier in CRM (Vol. 14, No. 1), one outcome from the "Keepers of the Treasures" Conference, held Dec. 4-6, 1990, at the Osage Nation in Oklahoma, was the establishment of a committee of tribal representatives to consider establishing a national organization devoted to the promotion and preservation of the cultural heritage of Native Americans.

During the December meeting, Associate Director for Cultural Resources Jerry Rogers offered the support of the National Park Service in developing such a national organization. As an initial step, the NPS Interagency Resources Division and Preservation Assistance Division brought member/volunteers from this committee to Washington, D.C. and made arrangements for them to consult with Congressional staff, Federal agencies and the Service regarding technical assistance and funding opportunities that might be available to such an organization.

Committee Chairman Michael Pratt, of the Osage Nation; committee Secretary Mary Proctor, of the Cherokee Nation; and committee volunteer Cecil F. Antone, of the Gila River Indian Community arrived in Washington, D.C. for three full days of intensive discussions, January 2325, 1991.

The Keepers committee met with Richard West, Director, and David Warren, Deputy Director, of the National Museum of the American Indian of the Smithsonian Institution. Messrs. West and Warren see such an organization, with similar goals and aims in preserving the cultural heritage of Native Americans, as complementing their efforts and as being an important agent in assisting their outreach to the Indian community during the development of the new museum. A meeting was held with Commissioner Timothy Wapato, of the Administration for Native Americans, U.S. Department of Health and Hun1an Services, who indicated his support to committee members.

Support for the national organization, Keepers of the Treasures, was evident throughout the committee's visit. In addition to individual meetings with Abbie Cutter, Office of Challenge Grants and Suzi Jones, Office of Museums, both of the National

Endowment for the Humanities; the committee met with Yvctte Joseph and Steve Heeley, Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs; Heather Huyck, House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands; Kimberly Craven, Office of Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell, House Interior Committee, Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands; and Bill Johnstone and Marystuart McCamy, both staff members working for Senator Wyche Fowler, Jr.; and Perry Cain, legislative assistant to Senator Don Nickles. They met with Peter Brink, Vice President, Programs, Services and Information, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Eric Hertfelder, Executive Director, National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, to gain insights from them regarding the inner workings of a private noncorporate national organization representing cultural heritage interests.

In addition to these individual meetings, a general meeting was held to enable a larger group to learn about the purpose and objectives of the Keepers organization. Those in the audience included representatives from the Administration for Native Americans, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, American Folklife Center, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Endowment for the Arts, National Park Service, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Department of Education, Library Services, and other interested individuals.

The committee members were able to attend and be introduced at a briefing held by Senate staff on the Fowler Bill and the Bumpers Bill proposing amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act, to increase participation by Indian tribes.

Since their return home, the Keepers committee has asked Bonnie Wuttunee-Wadsworth to be their public relations representative in Washington, D.C. Ms. Wadsworth, the Museum Director for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Museum in Idaho, is an intern with the Smithsonian Institution, and was able to make a presentation at the board meeting of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) held March 5-6, 1991, in Washington, D.C. The NCAI board responded with enthusiasm and indicated their support for the Keepers of the Treasures organization.

—Patricia Parker and Emogene Bevitt

Ever since the "Keepers of the Treasures" Conference, Dec. 4-6, 1990, the new organization has been collecting resolutions from tribes that wish to be involved. Mary Proctor is collecting these on behalf of the Keepers organization. They can be sent to her at Cherokee Nation, P.O. Box 948, Tahlequah, OK 74464, FAX 918-456-6485, telephone 918-456-0671.

State News

106 for the 1990s: An Experiment in Cooperation

Jim Dykman

The U.S. Forest Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the SHPOs of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada are working on a programmatic agreement (PA) that would change how we do business. The goals of the agreement are:

- Encourage excellence in cultural resources management.
- Streamline and clarify the Section 106 compliance process.
- Develop a programmatic review process to replace individual project review of selected forests.
- Establish standards and guidelines for managing cultural resources.

• Strengthen ties with SHPOs and provide for separate MOAs with each state to establish local standards and procedures .

• Provide a mechanism to monitor Section 106 compliance and document the compliance.

In Utah we have begun a project that we hope will start to focus our energy, people and resources on preserving our cultural heritage in partnership with Federal agencies and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation. We are experimenting with the new PA on the Manti LaSal National Forest in Utah. The first concept that we work from is cooperation, not distrust.

Excellence, we hope, will come from this concept of working together to preserve our cultural heritage, not just making sure each of us does our own job.

Everyone is always talking about making something easier so that fewer people are needed for the process. That is not the idea here. The goal of **streamlining** is making the process understandable and accessible to all parties involved—management, contractor, state and Federal agencies, and the public. We believe that management will then be able to assign time to the cultural resource specialists to work on our preserving our heritage, not just moving paper.

If standards can be achieved, and each party has seen and verified a quality product from the forest and a state agency, why not do quality control and input on a random or after-the-fact basis once a year or every six months? With the volume of work in compliance, the concept of trusting someone, after training and review, to go out and do a good job, is long past due. The **review** can be more meaningful if there is not such a volume to deal with.

With the PMOA and our approach, the **standards and guidelines** would be put together by a joint committee. The material produced could be used by any agency with the idea of changing standards as our knowledge of protecting sites increases and those working on cultural resources find better ways of doing the work.

Since each cultural area, or state, is different, the major agreement does not limit what each state could come up with to make the program work. The individual states and agencies could use as much information and programs from other states as possible and then detail the MOA to set up correct teams of people to work on cultural resource projects.

The agreement gives us a goal. It is hoped that agencies can report something positive by 1995. Cultural resources cannot be studied, considered, planned —or any of the other things that we think we do with them—without total cooperation.

Jim Dykman is the regulation coordinator and chief administrative officer for the Utah Division of State History.

Information Management

NPS ADP Standards
Summary

The following are the current ADP Standards in the National Park Service, as formally adopted in November 1990. Readers are reminded that all standards are *minimums,* and upgrades to new generations of equipment and software are generally recommended for new purchases. (The exception is dBASE: dBASE IV is considered a different product than dBASE III Plus and its purchase is not recommended at this time. The DBMS standard is currently under review by the Standards Committee.) There are also procedural standards not listed here for information resource management planning,

computer systems documentation, and development and implementation of Servicewide software systems. See the NPS ADP' Standards Manual for details. Each NPS unit and region should have received a manual; if not, or for further information contact Dorothy Battelle at Information & Data Systems Division, NPS, WASO, 202/FTS 343-4447.

MICROCOMPUTER OPERATING

MICROCOMPUTER DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (DBMS)

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

WORD PROCESSING SYSTEMS

DISKETTE BASED BACKUP SOFTWARE

PILE COMPRESSION SOFTWARE

LAPTOP MICROCOMPUTER HARDWARE

MEDIUM CAPACITY TAPE BACKUP SYSTEMS

ASYNC COMMUNICATIONS 5OFTWARE FOR MICROCOMPUTERS

MICROCOMPUTER-BASED REMOTE JOB ENTRY (RJE)

LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)

MS-DOS (OR PC-DOS) **Version** 3.1 minimum. Version 3.3 or **higher** for new procurements.

DBMS: dBASE III Plus (Ashton-Tate)
Compiler: Clipper (Nantucket)

FORTRAN 77 (ANSI S3.9-1978); COBOL 74 (ANSI X3.23~1974); Pascal (ANSI/IEEE 770 X3.971982); C Programming Language (ANSI X3.159-1989)

WordPerfect
Version 5.0 minimum as of 3131191.
5.1 **recommended for new purchases.**

None selected
(Regional Option)

WordPerfect or PageMaker (Aldus Corp.) or VENTURA (Xerox-Ventura)

Fastback Plus

PKZIP
All ARC formats should be converted by 8/1191.

Intel 286, 386SX, 386, 486; min. clock speed 12MHZ 386SX or **higher recommended for new purchases.**
(See Manual for complete specs.)

Intel C~86, C386SX, C386 min. clock speed 12MHZ (See Manual for complete specs.)

ProComm Plus (Datastorm Technologies Inc.)

BARR HASP (BARR Systems, Inc.)

Software: Novell Netware 286 Hardware:
Topology = IEEE 802 standard for connectivity or ARCNET electrical bus using passing protocol.

On local area network: cc: Mail
EMail & Data Transfer SEAdog
(Interim standard pending FTS email services)

AUTOCAD (by AUTODESK)
(See also NPS-10 "Drafting Standards' Guideline)

Operating System Software: UNIX
Application Software: GRASS

Library Catalogs On-Line

The library catalogs of a number of universities and public institutions are now available on-line. The Colorado Association of Research libraries (CARL) system is a network of participating library systems nationwide; you access through your local participating CARL institution and connect through them to other library systems. In the Washington area we call the VICTOR system at the University of Maryland, which is the catalog of all the library holdings of all schools in the' University of Maryland system. VICTOR is of special interest to cultural resources aficionados, since the unique National Trust for Historic Preservation Library Collection is housed at the University of Maryland's College Park campus (see **Preservation Resources** department, this issue). VlCTOR is a very easy, very fast system that allows you to search by names (retrieving a person or organization as an author, editor, or subject), words (retrieving words, places, and dates, from the title, subject headings, and other parts of the record), or a combination of names and words It also lets you browse for titles, series numbers and call numbers—the last function being somewhat like actually standing in the library, scanning the shelf to see what other books are shelved near the one you are interested in Through VICTOR we get into the larger CARL network to search libraries in California, Colorado, and other places; and to access to serials, Union lists, and a scattering of informational databases 'the only cost is the cost of the telephone call to the nearest CARL institution

CARL began in Colorado and is heavily oriented toward western institutions to date 'To access VICTOR, you can follow the procedure below, or if you are near another CARL institution, call their library and ask for phone number and instructions. VICTOR is menu-driven and doesn't require a user manual to get started, but Sally Stokes at the National Trust Collection at the University of Maryland will also be glad to send you a brochure with searching shortcuts and hints Contact Sally at the University of Maryland, Architecture Library, National Trust Collection, College Park, MD 20742.

Partial List of Libraries on the CARL System

University of Maryland system (14 institutions)
Arizona State University
University of California system and California State libraries (the MELVYL system)
University of Hawaii system
University of Wyoming
Numerous universities in Colorado, including the University of Colorado system, Colorado State, the Colorado School of Mines, Denver University
Numerous public library systems and government institutions in Colorado
Northeastern University (Boston)
Sno-Isle Regional Library (Marysville, WA)

Access to VICTOR (calling in to the University of Maryland)

1. Set your communications parameters to 300, 1200, or 2400 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit.
2. Dial 301-403-4333.
3. After the terminal is connected press <return> several times until the "annex" prompt appears (this takes a few seconds).
4. At “annex" prompt:)type: **telnet victor.umd.edu,** press < return >
5. The system will respond: WELCOME TO VICTOR Available services: EXIT PAC Enter choice>type: pac
6. The system will then prompt you to identify your terminal and will provide a list of terminal types, type the appropriate number. My IBM-compatible PC is a VT100.
7. You're in! Happy searching. To exit at any time, type //exit, then at the "annex" prompt, type ha.

Viewpoint

Dear Editor:

Your last issue of *CRM (Vol.* 14, No. 1) announced a series devoted to education in the NPS. I would like to propose a submission from Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

Fort Clatsop commemorates the culmination of the 1804-1806 Lewis & Clark Expedition to the Pacific. The exploration's significance to regional and national development was early recognized: in 1901, the Oregon Historical Society purchased the Fort Clatsop site. Area citizens built a replica of the fort for the expedition's 1955 sesquicentennial. In 1958 it became a national memorial. Today, we are literally building upon the commemorative spirit of the past 90 years, with a new visitor/research center opening in August.

The article would trace the site's educational metamorphosis from a roadside plaque, to an interactive interpretive program, to a scholarly research facility. . . . If you think this would be of interest to readers of *CRM,* get in touch with park interpretive specialist Scott Eckberg who would write the article.

Cynthia Orlando Superintendent Fort Clatsop National Memorial

We contacted Scott and told him we are interested. Watch for his article in the next issue of CRM—Ed.